

Chapter 7

Superfund Program Support Activities

In addition to direct clean-up and enforcement activities, EPA carried out a number of support activities in FY93. These support activities focused on improving community involvement, enhancing public access to Superfund information, and strengthening EPA's partnership with states and Indian tribes. This chapter highlights progress in these areas, as well as progress in encouraging minority firm participation in Superfund contracting that is required by Section 105(f) of CERCLA.

7.1 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Superfund's community involvement program demonstrates EPA's commitment to informing potentially affected citizens about Superfund sites and involving them in the clean-up process. EPA focuses on

- Informing the public of planned or ongoing actions;
- Giving the public an opportunity to comment on and provide input for technical decisions; and
- Identifying and resolving conflict.

The guideline for EPA's proactive community involvement program is "early, often, and always." EPA is committed to beginning outreach activities early in the Superfund process, meeting with citizens on a regular basis, and always listening to citizens' concerns.

EPA's policy of enhancing community involvement is demonstrated by its continued efforts to tailor community involvement activities to each

community's needs and to identify effective approaches for reaching concerned citizens. There is no formula for approaching a community; each community is unique and requires a unique communication strategy. In tailoring opportunities for communities, EPA's strategy satisfies statutory requirements and also uses the following innovative communication techniques:

- Sponsoring open houses for local citizens to meet one-on-one with EPA Superfund site teams to discuss community concerns or site information;
- Using various media, such as public access television and video monitoring equipment, to convey information from EPA to local citizens and to promote greater public understanding of participation in site activities;
- "Superfund 101" courses to educate affected citizens about the Superfund clean-up process and the opportunities for involvement in the process;
- Establishing "store-front offices" in communities, often staffed by a local resident; and
- Providing the community real-time access to data from site-monitoring stations.

EPA, while streamlining the Superfund process through the Superfund Accelerated Clean-Up Model (SACM), remains committed to promoting meaningful community involvement in decision making during all phases of site cleanup. EPA views early and frequent public involvement as

Acronyms Referenced in Chapter 7	
ASTSWMO	Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials
CA	Cooperative Agreement
CPCA	Core Program Cooperative Agreement
CWG	Community Working Group
DOI	Department of the Interior
GAO	General Accounting Office
HSRC	Hazardous Substance Research Center
IAG	Interagency Agreement
MBE	Minority Business Enterprise
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NACEPT	National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology
NAMC	National Association of Minority Contractors
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priorities List
NTIS	National Technical Information Service
OSDBU	Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
RA	Remedial Action
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
ROD	Record of Decision
SACM	Superfund Accelerated Clean-Up Model
SBA	Small Business Administration
SSC	Superfund State Contract
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
WBE	Women's Business Enterprise

critical to the success of EPA's mission to protect human health and the environment. During FY93, EPA continued to improve the vigorous community involvement program by emphasizing the importance of public participation through its Superfund reauthorization and administrative improvements efforts. Public participation improvements focused on ways to increase community involvement in the Superfund program, enhance outreach between EPA and communities, and ensure environmental justice by addressing the concerns of minority and low income communities.

7.1.1 Fiscal Year 1993 Highlights

EPA enhanced its community involvement program in FY93 by improving community involvement guidance, training tools, and outreach mechanisms:

- *National Community Involvement Conferences.*
EPA continued to hold semi-annual national

community involvement conferences that provided Regional personnel an opportunity to share information and discuss issues of national concern. Highlights of the two conferences included sessions on environmental justice, measurements of success, community involvement in SACM, and administrative improvements.

- *Government Accounting Office (GAO) Support.* Throughout FY93, Headquarters and the Regional offices provided support to GAO in its ongoing study of whether communities are adequately involved in decisions about Superfund sites.
- *Enhanced Community Involvement Through Administrative Improvements.* The enhancement of meaningful public involvement is one of the 17 areas where EPA is changing Superfund through the administrative improvement initiative. In FY93, EPA identified 21 demonstration projects where Regions focused on environmental justice issues. The Regions also identified 16 sites where innovative community involvement techniques were demonstrated including two sites where EPA convened community working groups (CWGs).
- *National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology (NACEPT).* In September 1993, nearly 50 local citizens met with NACEPT members to discuss how to improve community involvement in the Superfund program. EPA conducted the meeting through the use of a satellite-video link to 20 cities across the country.
- *Vision Workgroup/Reauthorization Activities.* The Agency formed the Vision Workgroup to develop an integrated model of community involvement, environmental justice, and economic redevelopment, as well as to address these issues for Superfund reauthorization. The workgroup presented analyses to the NACEPT subcommittee on Superfund and continued to work on draft proposals for reauthorization in FY94. The workgroup focused on facilitating earlier and more meaningful community

involvement, providing easier access for the public to technical assistance grants (TAGs), and fostering CWGs.

- *Technical Outreach Services for Communities.* The technical outreach program expands EPA's tools for community outreach by providing an alternative, independent source of technical information. EPA's Office of Research and Development's Office of Exploratory Research provides a national network of five hazardous substance research centers (HSRCs). Authorized by SARA Title III, Section 311(d), the HSRCs are supported by a network of 23 universities nationwide. Each HSRC supports two EPA Regions and provides technology transfer and training. The HSRCs also provide services that are flexible and tailored to each community's needs. For example, the technical expert at the HSRC may review site-related documents, attend public meetings, explain technical process information, or provide an independent assessment of site activities.
- *Superfund Community Relations Skills Course.* EPA offered this course in FY93 to ensure that EPA staff members are equipped with the latest community involvement skills and techniques, and that they have a thorough understanding of community relations requirements at Superfund sites. EPA designed the course to allow independent Regional presentations, ensure flexibility to tailor the course to the specific audience's needs, and reduce travel costs. EPA offered the community relations skills course to community relations staff from EPA, other federal agencies, and state agencies across the country. The course was held in several Regional offices and state capitals.

effectively in the clean-up process. CERCLA Section 117(e), as amended by SARA, authorizes EPA to award TAGs of up to \$50,000 to local groups affected by proposed or final National Priorities List (NPL) sites. Using TAG funds, local groups can employ technical advisors to assist them in understanding the Superfund clean-up process and the conditions at specific hazardous waste sites.

EPA's continuing efforts to enhance the TAG program and encourage increased public participation reflect a commitment to meaningful public involvement:

- As a result of the changes contained in the TAG final rule that was promulgated on October 1, 1992 (57FR45311), EPA has issued a simplified TAG application package to help community groups apply for and receive a grant and hire a technical advisor to help them manage the grant.
- To better publicize the TAG program, EPA issued a short brochure (e.g., who can apply and what can be done with the funds on TAGs), as well as a quick reference fact sheet containing a more detailed description of the program. Both TAG materials identify Regional and Headquarters contacts for more information about the TAG program.
- To help promote national consistency in implementing the TAG program, EPA held a two-and-one-half day training session for Regional TAG Coordinators and Grants Specialists in November 1992.

Since the TAG program began in FY88, EPA has awarded 135 TAGs worth more than \$7 million. This total includes 32 TAGs awarded in 8 Regions in FY93. Exhibit 7.1-1 illustrates the increasing number of TAGs awarded under the Superfund program since FY88.

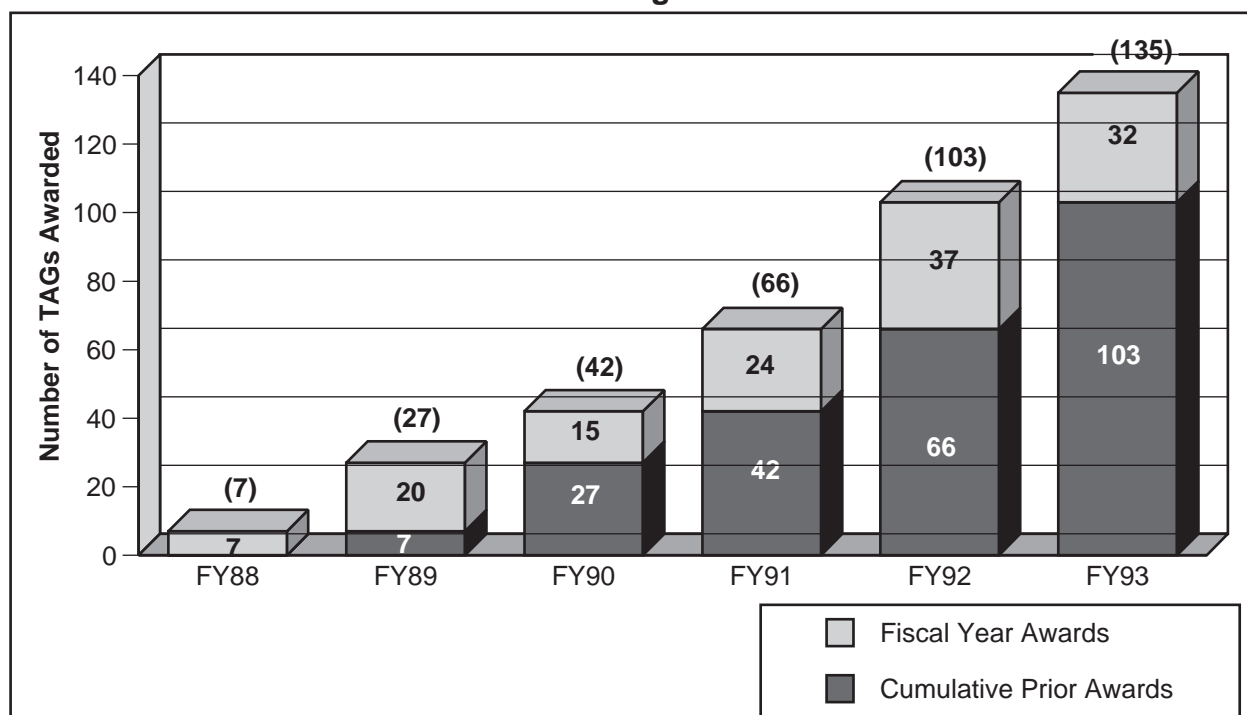
7.1.2 Technical Assistance Grants Under CERCLA Section 117(e)

The TAG program is an EPA community outreach program designed to help citizens become more knowledgeable about the technical and scientific aspects of a Superfund site and to participate

7.2 A COORDINATED APPROACH TO PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Agency's public information outreach program is built on a system of information

Exhibit 7.1-1
Number of Technical Assistance Grants Awarded from
Fiscal Year 1988 Through Fiscal Year 1993



Source: Office of Emergency and Remedial Response/Hazardous Site Control Division.

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coordination and management. All Superfund documents available to the public are listed in the *Compendium of Superfund Program Publications* and its regular quarterly update bulletins. Single copies of the compendium and updates are available free upon request from the Superfund Document Center or from the Department of Commerce's National Technical Information Service (NTIS). Electronic access to the compendium and updates is also available through Agency electronic bulletin boards or the NTIS FEDWORLD gateway to the Internet system.

During FY93, EPA oversaw the full implementation of the EPA-NTIS Superfund Partnership, a comprehensive interagency effort to provide maximum public access to Superfund documents. Through this partnership, the Agency and NTIS conduct an outreach and marketing program

to inform the public about the availability of Superfund documents from NTIS. This outreach effort has significantly reduced public inquiries directed to the Agency, conserving EPA resources, while providing the public with fast, next-day delivery of Superfund documents requested through NTIS.

Further information on the services provided through NTIS and Superfund public outreach activities, including the Superfund Docket and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)/Superfund Hotline, is provided below.

The National Technical Information Service

The Department of Commerce's NTIS serves as a permanent archive and general source of federal publications, including Superfund documents. Since the inception of the Superfund program, EPA has

fulfilled requests for more than two million documents free of charge. Because of resource constraints, this approach is no longer possible. EPA nevertheless remains committed to ensuring that Superfund documents will continue to be available to the public.

The Agency's joint effort with NTIS to promote the availability of Superfund documents provides the public with ready access to the entire Superfund collection. During FY93, EPA-NTIS efforts included expanding the Superfund document collection available through NTIS and to provide distribution services for documents developed by EPA Regions. NTIS staff also began operating and managing the Superfund Document Center, which had previously been staffed by EPA contractors. Using NTIS employees provides considerable savings to the government and facilitates access to the many production services housed at the NTIS headquarters in Springfield, Virginia.

In other FY93 efforts, the new Outreach and Special Projects Office completed its first full year of operation and began implementing a communications and outreach plan. In addition to providing information management and delivery systems, the office plays a central coordinating role for outreach efforts, ensuring that the Superfund program "speaks with one voice."

NTIS has established a Superfund Order Desk where users may purchase single copies of documents or customized subscriptions for categories of documents pertinent to their needs. Pre-publication documents are available at the Superfund Order Desk prior to completion of formal printing and distribution. The joint EPA-NTIS outreach and marketing effort informed all regular users about this service during FY93.

In addition to quick access, the Agency's public information outreach program is committed to providing high-quality documents. To ensure that both goals are met, the Interagency Quality Action Team monitored the program throughout FY93 under the Agency's total quality management program.

The Superfund Docket

The Superfund Docket provides public access to the materials that support proposed and final regulations. In compliance with the Freedom of Information Act, the public is allowed access to docket materials following approval of the material by the Office of General Counsel and announcement of the proposed or final regulation in the *Federal Register*. The docket also maintains viewing copies of records of decision (RODs) as well as a limited stock of issues of the *Federal Register* in which Superfund regulations are published.

Other Information Sources

The RCRA/Superfund Hotline provides information to the public and EPA personnel concerning hazardous waste regulations and policies. The hotline is a comprehensive source of general information about ongoing Superfund program developments.

EPA also maintains the Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection at EPA Headquarters and Regional libraries. The collection contains documents ranging from RODs to commercially produced books on hazardous waste and the Superfund program.

7.3 EPA'S PARTNERSHIP WITH STATES AND INDIAN TRIBES

EPA continues to promote and maintain its partnership with states and Indian tribes in the Superfund clean-up process. Subpart F of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) and the administrative requirements in 40 CFR Part 35, Subpart O, provide mechanisms for ensuring meaningful state and Indian tribe involvement in implementing Superfund response activities, as required by Section 121(f) of CERCLA. Subpart O describes EPA's authority to transfer funds and responsibilities to states and Indian tribes

so that they can undertake response actions in accordance with the NCP. It also describes the assurances required from states and Indian tribes under CERCLA Section 104.

7.3.1 Response Agreements and Core Program Cooperative Agreements

Response agreements provide states, Indian tribes, territories, and political subdivisions with the opportunity to participate in response activities at sites under their jurisdiction. Superfund core program cooperative agreements (CPCAs) assist states and Indian tribes in developing their overall response capabilities. This section discusses each type of agreement in detail.

Response Agreements

Response agreements fall into two categories: Superfund state contracts (SSCs) and cooperative agreements (CAs). Both kinds of agreements serve as the contractual tools through which states, Indian Tribes, territories, and political subdivisions work with EPA in Superfund response activities.

States must provide the Agency with certain assurances for remedial (long-term) action to begin. These include the operation and maintenance of remedies, meeting the cost-sharing requirement, assuring a 20-year capacity for disposal or treatment of hazardous wastes, providing off-site disposal, and assuring of interests in property, if necessary. Indian tribes may also need to provide the assurance to accept interests in property in certain cases.

Superfund State Contracts

SSCs are required when EPA is the lead agency for remedial actions. These contracts require that states, Indian tribes, territories, and political subdivisions provide EPA with assurances for financial and administrative standards required by CERCLA Section 104. SSCs specify the process for the collection of cost-share payments from states, Indian tribes, and political subdivisions. SSCs must be signed before EPA can start remedial action. The SSC cost share is generally 10 percent of the cost of

the remedial action (RA), but does not include the cost of planning activities such as the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) or remedial design (RD).

SSCs are also required when a political subdivision assumes the lead for remedial activities. The parties to this kind of SSC include EPA, the state, and the political subdivision. The SSC must be in place before EPA can transfer CA funds to the political subdivision.

Remedial Cooperative Agreements

Remedial CAs enable states, Indian tribes, territories and political subdivisions (with appropriate hazardous waste management capability and sufficient resources) to assume responsibility for many response activities. As the lead agency, the state, Indian tribe, or political subdivision receives Superfund monies to plan and manage studies, RDs, and clean-up activities at specified sites within its jurisdiction. For an RA, a state-lead CA documents the state's cost share (i.e., cash or in-kind services) and other CERCLA Section 104 assurances. All remedial CA recipients must comply with the financial management and administrative requirements that are described in 40 CFR 35, Subpart O.

Pre-Remedial Cooperative Agreements

EPA awards pre-remedial CAs for conducting pre-remedial activities, such as preliminary assessments and site inspections.

Removal Cooperative Agreements

Removal CA funds are used by states, Indian tribes, territories, and political subdivisions to conduct non-time-critical removal actions. Non-time-critical removal actions are those in which the nature of the action allows a planning period of more than six months. Although states, Indian tribes, and political subdivisions are not required to share in the cost of removal actions, EPA strongly encourages cost sharing. The removal CA documents the scope of work for the non-time-critical removal action.

Support Agency Cooperative Agreements

Support-agency CAs allow states, Indian tribes, territories, and political subdivisions that do not have lead-agency responsibility to actively participate in

response activities at sites under their jurisdiction. The state, Indian tribe, or political subdivision assists the lead agency by sharing information and expertise, and also benefits from the experience gained by participating in a Superfund response action.

Enforcement Cooperative Agreements

Enforcement CA funds may be used by a state to undertake potentially responsible party searches, issue notice letters for negotiation activities, undertake administrative and judicial enforcement actions, or oversee PRP response actions. To be eligible for enforcement CA funding, states must submit the following items to EPA:

- A letter from the state Attorney General certifying that the state has the capabilities to pursue enforcement actions;
- A copy of the statute that authorizes the state to undertake enforcement actions; and
- Any further documentation required by EPA to establish the state's capability to undertake enforcement activities.

Core-Program Cooperative Agreements

The legislative history of SARA Section 104(d) indicates Congressional intent to increase the scope of CERCLA funding to include certain basic, or core, activities of states, Indian tribes, and territories that are not attributable to a specific site, but are important to the improvement of their overall response capabilities. EPA meets the requirements of SARA Section 104(d) through CPCAs.

Through CPCAs, EPA offers states and Indian tribes the opportunity to develop comprehensive, self-sufficient Superfund programs. CPCAs have a single budget and scope of work designed to enhance state, Indian tribe, or territory program activities. Approval of the budget request and scope of work is dependent on the developmental needs of a state, Indian tribe, or territory program, demonstrated progress in meeting previous core objectives, and availability of funds. States are required to provide a 10 percent cost share for core program awards.

The core program is intended to lay the groundwork for the implementation of an integrated

EPA-state/Indian tribe territory approach for meeting Superfund goals. EPA typically budgets and annually distributes \$10 to \$13 million among the 10 Regional offices for CPCAs. Regions have been authorized to provide additional funding from certain other categories of funding if monies are available.

7.3.2 Fiscal Year 1993 Highlights

From FY81 through FY93, EPA has awarded nearly \$1.2 billion in CAs to states, Indian tribes, and political subdivisions to assist them in participating in Superfund response activities. This amount includes \$185 million awarded through site-specific CAs in FY93. Through remedial, removal, or enforcement CAs, states, Indian tribes, and political subdivisions led over 85 new or continuing Fund-financed removals, RI/FSs, RDs, and RAs, and enforced 110 PRP responses at Superfund sites during FY93. This included two RI/FSs, five RDs, six RAs, and two removal actions initiated during FY93.

FY93 marked the seventh year of the implementation of the core program. Since its inception in FY87, recipients have been awarded approximately \$84 million in CPCA funding. During FY93, 46 states, Puerto Rico, and four Indian tribes received an estimated \$12 million through CPCAs. EPA also continued the effort begun in FY92 to evaluate the effectiveness of state and tribal implementation of the program. During FY93, EPA assessed the programs of two states and one Indian tribe. Based on the results of the FY92 and FY93 assessments, EPA determined that the CPCAs are a valuable tool that has allowed states and Indian tribes to enhance their involvement in the implementation of Superfund.

The Agency also continued to offer a seminar on response agreements to states, Indian tribes, territories, political subdivisions, and EPA staff. The three-day seminar provides the skills and information needed to administer CAs and SSCs. The seminar also provides information on the contractual mechanisms of these agreements, including their purposes and applications. The seminar identifies steps necessary to fulfill a response agreement,

explains assurances, assists Project Officers in calculating the cost share, and describes techniques for managing response agreements. During FY93, the Agency conducted two seminars involving more than 60 state, tribal, and federal participants.

State Highlights

To support increased state involvement in Superfund, EPA engaged in several efforts to provide states with information about the program. EPA produced videotapes of classes from CERCLA orientation sessions and the On-Scene Coordinator/Remedial Project Manager Academy and provided them to the Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials (ASTSWMO) for use by state personnel. EPA continued to meet with state representatives on topics of interest, such as establishing screening levels for soil cleanup, managing site information, and implementing Superfund administrative improvements.

To provide an electronic on-line information exchange, EPA funded and developed a state Superfund network. The network is designed as an information exchange bulletin board for state Superfund program representatives. Network services offered include weekly news updates and electronic mail services, a document service, and databases that provide full text-search capabilities. EPA supported efforts to provide access to the network to EPA Regional Superfund offices as well as states.

Indian Tribe Highlights

In FY93, the Superfund program was actively involved in addressing hazardous waste problems on Native American lands and in assisting Indian tribes in assuming regulatory and program management responsibilities. The Superfund program continued to promote involvement by interested Indian tribes through SSCs, CAs, CPCAs, and Superfund memoranda of understanding (MOUs). Highlights of FY93 Indian tribe involvement included the following Regional activities:

- Region 2 negotiated an interagency agreement with the Department of Interior (DOI) to provide up to \$250,000 for response actions at a landfill

located on the Tonawanda Band of the Seneca Reservation. The Region also negotiated and awarded a CPCA worth \$151,400 to the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe.

- Region 5 provided SARA Title III implementation on Indian land and first-responder awareness training to Indian tribes.
- Region 6 negotiated and awarded a CPCA for \$400,500 and a multi-site CA for \$447,300 to the Inter-Tribal Environmental Council of Oklahoma. The Region also negotiated and awarded a CPCA for \$445,000 and a multi-site CA for \$273,400 to the All-Indian Pueblo Council of New Mexico. In addition, the Region awarded \$40,000 in management assistance funding to the Navajo Nation for interaction with EPA at the United Nuclear and Prewitt NPL sites through a support-agency CA.
- Region 7 sponsored a two-day SARA Title III/Community Right-to-Know workshop for local Indian tribes.
- Region 8 awarded a grant to the Crow Tribe for an introductory course on emergency management. The Region also awarded grants to the Standing Rock Sioux and Southern Ute Tribes for incident-analysis courses.
- Region 9 performed emergency removals on the Augustine Indian Reservation near Thermal, California, and the Monrongo Indian Reservation near Banning, California. The Region also performed a time-critical removal on Navajo lands near Montezuma Creek, Utah.
- Region 10 provided management assistance funds to the Puyallap Tribe to facilitate tribal participation in clean-up activities at the Commencement Bay Superfund site in Tacoma, Washington, and to support the Puyallap Land Claims Settlement Act.

In ongoing Headquarters activities, representatives from EPA's Superfund program participated in the EPA/Indian Tribe Workgroup as well as other Agency workgroups working on Indian tribe issues. Superfund program representatives also responded

to inquiries involving implementation of CERCLA Subpart O, provided program coordination with other Agency offices, and served as co-planners for the 1994 National Tribal Conference on Environmental Management.

7.4 MINORITY FIRM CONTRACTING

Section 105(f) of CERCLA (P.L. 99-499) requires EPA to consider minority contractors for procurement opportunities when awarding contracts annually for Superfund work. EPA's Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) is responsible for ensuring that the Agency complies with Section 105(f) of CERCLA. EPA contracts include direct procurements awarded by the Agency and indirect procurements that result from Superfund financial assistance awards (i.e., contracts and subcontracts under CAs awarded to the states, and those awarded under interagency agreements (IAGs) between EPA and other federal agencies).

During FY93, contracts worth \$29.3 million, or more than 3 percent of all Superfund contracts, were awarded to disadvantaged businesses and minority contractors. As Exhibit 7.4-1 illustrates, EPA's CAs with states resulted in awards of nearly \$1.5 million

to minority contractors; this amount includes a \$300,000 grant for Superfund training awarded to the National Association of Minority Contractors (NAMC), a non-profit organization. Other federal agencies awarded \$5.8 million in contracts, subcontracts, and purchase orders to minority firms through IAG funding. Under the Agency's direct procurement program, minority business enterprises received \$22.0 million in Superfund contracts through various contracting methods (e.g., Small Business Administration (SBA) 8(a) awards, direct minority awards, and subcontracts).

Minority firms provide three types of services to the Superfund program: professional, field support, and construction. Exhibit 7.4-2 illustrates examples of tasks performed under each category.

7.4.1 EPA Efforts to Identify Qualified Minority Firms

OSDBU conducted a number of outreach activities during FY93 to increase the number of qualified minority firms eligible to seek contract and subcontract opportunities through the Superfund program:

- NAMC and OSDBU conducted four training

Exhibit 7.4-1
Minority Contract Utilization During Fiscal Year 1993

Type of Activity	Total Dollars Obligated	Minority Contractor Participation ¹	Percentage of Total
Direct Procurement	\$621,680,000	\$22,000,000	3.54
Cooperative Agreements	113,395,098	1,495,386	1.32
Interagency Agreements ²	191,676,221	5,825,009	3.04
Total	\$926,751,319	\$29,321,009	3.16

¹ This does not include women's business enterprise participation.
² This amount represents the total dollars awarded in FY93 through interagency agreements.

Source: Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization.

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Exhibit 7.4-2
Services Provided by Minority Contractors

Professional	Field Support	Construction
Health Assessments	Drilling/Well Installation	Site Cleanup
Community Relations	Laboratory Analysis	Excavations
Feasibility Studies		Waste Hauling & Drilling
Data Management Security		Security
Geophysical Surveys		Site Support
Remedial Investigations		Facilities
Expert Witness		
Editing		
Air Quality Monitoring		

Source: Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization.

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sessions designed to help minority contractors become more successful in winning Superfund prime contract and subcontract awards. One-hundred twenty-seven attendees participated in the training sessions. In addition, 50 minority firms participated in a trade fair held for minority contractors.

- OSDBU, in cooperation with the States of Florida, New Jersey, Louisiana, California, Ohio, Texas, Colorado, and South Dakota, hosted minority business enterprise (MBE) and women's business enterprise (WBE) workshops to familiarize minority and women business owners with the opportunities available through Superfund and other EPA programs. More than 640 minority and women business owners participated in these workshops.
- In May 1993, EPA hosted the annual MBE/WBE workshop focusing on the need for improving minority contractor utilization. Representatives from EPA Regional offices and various Headquarters offices attended the workshop.

7.4.2 Efforts to Encourage Other Federal Agencies and Departments to Use Minority Contractors

OSDBU continues to work with other federal agencies and departments to try to increase the participation of minority contractors in the Superfund program. Other agencies and departments held numerous conferences, workshops, and seminars to encourage minority business participation in the Superfund program. In addition, OSDBU maintains communication and coordination with the Superfund Program Office and other agencies to identify and resolve potential problems that could hinder the ability of minority contractors to participate in the Superfund program. Finally, EPA developed several publications to promote the use of minority contractor utilization in Superfund contracting which are available through NTIS and listed in the *Compendium of Superfund Program Publications* and its regular quarterly update bulletins.